Through Hyrtl, the distinguished naturalist, I rereived a few days since an invitation to the auniversary of the Imperial Royal Academy of Sciences. The sitting was doubly interesting from the fact that many of the distinguished scientific members of the Academy enjoy high offices in the state. Most of the members of the Imperial Capinet were present and all those connected with the Academy appeared in brilliant uniform. Austrian stars are not always of the first magnitude, but I have rareby had an opportunity to witness an assemblage of more distinguished men. Minister Bach opened the witting with ashort address. Both was a noted revolutioniet to '48 and afterward went over to the Imperialiste. I asked a going noblemen who accompanied me, hew a man who had shown so many inconsistencies could still stand so high in Imperial favor, and also be popular with the citizens. "Ah," said he, " the . Democrate leve him for what he was in '48, and the "Aristocraes for what he is at the present time. "Neither party can find fault with his position." One of the most interesting addresses of the occasion was given by Ritter von Boungartner, Minister of Finance. on the "Accidents is Science." Among other things the distinguished naturalist and statesman gave an excellent analysis of the life and character of Franklin. I was not a little amused to hear the story of the philosopher and his whistle told with evident offect-timong the first savans of Europe. Our Government might learn a useful lesson from Austria in the way of patronizing men of distinguished literary scientific attainments. Civilians here receive their share of office, but no more. They act upon the principle that the State can be served by men of any of the learned professions, and hence we do not find professed politicians in the enjoyment of nine-tenths of the honors and emoluments bestowed by the Government. I have everywhere in Europe been struck with the inferior character of public speak ing in comparison with our own. It is rarely that one has an opportunity to listen to a really eloquent man. In the House of Lords and Commons, before the Enlish juries, and in all the assemblages I have seen on the continent, the same style of oratory prevails.

The English speakers polish their sentences with the greatest care, but their delivery is generally wanting in energy. It could hardly be expected to fied good speakers in Austria were no publicity exists. We have here no public lectures, no mass meetings, no trials by jury, and no pleas before magistrates and judges. The stump, the first product of American industry is unknown to the Austrians. Everything is done in writing. Even the congratulatory addresses dene in writing. Even the congratulatory addresses presented to the Emperor on the occasion of his marriage and the replies of his Majesty were generally limited to ten or twelve words. Hence it is that the lectures of the distinguished University professors in Germany, as well as the themes of the student, are read in a manner that would confound and disgust the greenest freshman of a New-York College. It may be that their halls are constructed after the same acoustic principles as the one described by a Yaukee in New-Orleans, where the speaker was obliged to read his address a week before the time of meeting, so as to comble the sounds of his voice to be properly reflected; at ble the sounds of his voice to be properly reflected; at least, one can rarely understand a German or English

speaker at the distance of thirty feet.

At the meeting of the Imperial Academy the addresses had their usual soporific effect. The Minister of War slept soundly, and Count Fiequelmont dezed as most of the German politicians have over his brochure

on the Oriental question.

Notwithstanding the parade of Imperial Academies. and the encouragement extended to scientific men in Germany, there are far fewer discoveries made here than in the United States. Whatever is introduced in than in the United States. Whatever is introduced in the way of mechanics is generally the imitation of an American model. I am glad to learn that a great many agricultural instruments are sold this season in Vienna. It is to be hoped that the trade in that line will be in-creased after the completion of the railway from Tri-este to the Austrian capital. The Danubian Steam case to the Austrian capital. The Danubiau Steam Company is now building vessels after American models. The eastern telegraph has been extended to Orsova and Hermanstadt, but it was only hast week that the connection was established between Vienna and Warsaw. Dispatches can now be transmitted from the Austrian capital to St. Petersburg, and it would be a lasting glory to the Emperor of Russia to apply the tenth part of the expenses of his present acheme of conquest to the extension of the telegraphic line through his European and Asiatic possessions around to the Pacific cities of America. Notwithstanding the plains of Siberia, that is the most practicable route. Owing to the heavy war expenses, and the alarming deficits of the treasury, but little is now being done in Austria in extending the old railway lines or commencing new operations of that kind. The railroad over the Sömmering chain between here and Trieste has just been completed, and will, be described in a future just been completed, and will be described in a future letter. It is said to be one of the most stupendous enterprises of the age. At one point the track is laid 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. No stationary leted, and will be described in a future engines are used in ascending or descending. Not only do I find the Germans inferior to our countrymen in mechanics and the useful arts, but also in many departments of science and the fine arts. The most dis-tinguished naturalist in Germany told me a few days ago that the geology and natural history of New-York was better understood than that of any other region on the globe. I may mention in connection with the Academy, that according to a thesis lately read by the actronomer Littrow, on the orbits of the Asteroids, the inhabitants of our earth may at no distant period be able to witness a concussion or union of two or more of those little planets (twenty-eight now discovered) revolving between Mars and Jupiter.

THE HERALD'S EXCLUSIVE NEWS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PARIS, Thussday, June 15, 1854. Sometime ago a disreputable journal of New-York [The Herald] announced with its usual parade of "tre-"mendous expense" and "exclusive intelligence," that a treaty had been concluded in London between Mr. Buchanan and the British cabinet on the subject of neutral rights. This was before any particular attention had been given to the subject either by the Government or the public; and if the editors of that paper had possessed the ordinary sagacity which individuals in their position are presumed to possess, they would have known that no minister is authorized to enter into important treaty negotiations without full and explicit newer from he Government on that are and explicit power from his Government on that par-ticular question: that if a foreign minister proposes to enter into treaty negotiations with the Government on a certain question of importance, they first demand to see his powers and the propositions which he has to make. A minister thus attempting to treat without those special powers, is regarded as having committed a very grave offense toward his Government, and one which ought and does subject him to official disgrace. The most memorable instance in our history where such an act was not denounced and not repadiated by the Government, was that of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidal go. After Mr. Trist had shown his credentials and en-tered into treaty negotiations with the Mexican Gov ernment, his powers were withdrawn; but the Mexican Government did not know that fact, and continued to treat with the ambitious Mr. Trist until the negotia-tions were terminated. The President and Cabinet were indignant at the conduct of Mr. Trist, but being were indiginant at the conductor of it. I rist, but being satisfied with the terms of the treaty, and anxious to bring the war to a close, they agreed to overlook the offense, and accept his treaty as legal. In the instance under consideration, no such powers have been granted by Mr. Pierce's Administration to either of the Em-bassadors at London or Paris, and the Satanic's intelligence therefor must have been not only very exclusive but very absurd. The truth is that the subject was gence therefor must have been not only very exclusive but very absurd. The truth is that the subject was first started by M. Drouyn de L'huys at Paris, and was there made the subject of mondicial conversation with Mr. Mason before any attention was paid to it either in London or Washington. After the French Cabinet had directed the attention of the English Cab-

inct to the subject, the discussion then became publishrough the medium of the English Parliament. It may here be proper to remark, also, that the Sa-tanic Press has lately given publicity, through its Paris correspondence, to some gross falsehoods and slander-ous insinuations against the private character of Mr. Mason, which were afterward repeated in its editorial

costume question, it is not justice to him as an individ-ual, nor dignified as an American citizen in a foreign land, to indulge in low insinuations and vulgar anec-dotes against him. If he even has faults of a personal dotes against him. If he even has fealts of a personal character, American citizens should make it a point of delicacy in the face of other nations never to make themselves their oche. A question of politics or policy is a legitimate subject of public discussion or public criticism; but to charge Mr. Mason with keeping a mistress, as has been done in the columns of The Herald, only begets disgust and subjection in the breasts of those who know him. If The Herald editors, in repeating the standers of their correspondent, did not know the meaning of the phrase which he uses, they should pay a little attention to the study of the slang used by that sort of persons. In recent to the corshould pay a little attention to the study of the same used by that sort of persons. In regard to the cor-respondent of *The Herold*, it will be only sufficient to know, in order to appreciate the metives and the val-ue of his communications, that he is an Englishman, an assistant paster of an English Episcopal church in this city, who has never seen the shores of America. knows nothing about her institutions or her people, and has no symathy with them. The columns of The Herald are a fit place for the reception of foreign abuse of honorable American citizens.

HAVANA.

The U. S. small steamship Black Warrier, J. D. Bullock, commander, from Mobile vid Havana, arrived at this port on Saturday night last, having left the former place on the 24th, and the latter on the afternoon of the

There was nothing of interest stirring at Havana. The panish-steamer Isabel had arrived out with a large number of troops and more were soon expected. A very large number of American ships were in port. The English brig-of-war Espigle sailed on the 27th on a craise. The French Admiral was still in port, but expected to sail soon. Roca de los Tojores, late Collector of Customs, who had just been premoted to be Intendente of the Treasury, died

From Our Own Correspondent. HAVANA, Tuesday, June 27, 1854.

The black soldier, of whom I wrote you on the 22d inst., committed suicide by strangling himself in the calaboose, on the night of that day. Death had fewer terrors for the unfortunate man than had the cat-o'-nine-tails, so we may judge how tecrible is the torture inflicted by this instrument of vengeauce.

The 24th inst. was the anniversary of the Roman Catholic festival of St. John the Baptist, who is the Patron Saint of the Marquis de la Pezueia. On that day an address to his Excellency was published in the official gazette, which is of so peculiar a character that I venture to send you a translation of it:

that I venture to send you a translation of it:

"To his Excellency the MARQUIS DE LA PEZUELA.
Governor and Captain-General:

"It is a duty above all others on this day to salute the illustrious General charged to represent our Queen's authority in this portion of her dominions."

"Convinced as we are of the vast amount of benefit for which this island is the debtor to the Government of the great Chief, who during the brief period of his command has achieved so numerous and important reforms; his wisdom surprises us, and the wholesome influences which he exerts through the means of which nfluence which he exerts, through the means of which influence which he exerts, through the means of which Cuba will yet attain greater wealth and prosperity. His paternal feelings for the welfare of the public is generally known, we unite our prayers with those of the pious who address their's to heaven, the loyal portion of this part of the dominions of the Monarch of Spain for the happiness of his Excellency and his valued ismily, so that heaven will grant them length-

ened days of success and happiness."

A street which has hitherto borne an unenviable eputation has had its name changed by the Captaineneral, so the Gazette informs us, from "Cantisas,"
"Los Vidrios" (the glasses,) to Colen-st., as though

that act would amend the character of its inhabitants. A royal decree, obtained from the Queen, is inserted in the Gazette of the 23d June inst, by which the royal approbation is signified to the memorial of the Marquis de la Pezuela, representing the bad appearance of the city outside the walls on the western part, for the want of numerous buildings that could be erected on that ground, but which has not been done in consequence of the military fort law, through which erected on that ground, but which has not been done in consequence of the military fort law, through which licenses could not be obtained to erect buildings which would obstruct the fire from the canons of the forts. The present royal decree permits the erection of buildings of every description, except those of wood, within 250 yards distant from the sides of the forts, and within 460 yards distance from the front of the forts, and within 400 yards distance from the front of the forts, and in 460 yards distance from the front of the forts, and within 120 yards distance from the city walls. All this ground can be built upon if a petition is presented to the municipality and a license obtained from the Captain-General for doing so! Is not this a great privilege to be obliged to petition the municipal authority, and then to obtain a license from the Captain-General to erect a house, with one's own mency, upon one's own land! Yet these poor wretches of Spaniards, like "the cels, are used to it," and, I presume, we shall soon see beautiful dwellings erected on this vacant land, a great deal of which belongs to private individuals, while the remainder is the properon this vacant tand, a great deal of which belongs to private individuals, while the remainder is the proper-ty of her "gracious Majesty" Isabella Segunda, who will doubtless sell it upon reasonable terms, her pri-vate purse being rather short of pesetas just now.

There have been some small arrivals of Spanish soldiers in this city recently, and a regiment has been sent to Port Principe, where it is alleged all the inhabitants are inclined to favor fillibuster principles. Generally speaking, I believe Cuba to be less near a revolution at this moment than she has been at any period within the last half year. Indeed, it almost seems as though the people have become so used to tyranny that they are rather inclined to "grin and "bear it" than "strike a blow for liberty." Is it our duty to assist such crazens? I think Nov. In the words oft cited by Paniel O'Connell, I would say.

"Those who would be free. Then selves must strike the blow."

We are quite at a loss here, so many contradictory we are quite at a loss here, so many contrainatory reports are in circulation, to know what are likely to be the results of the diplomacy at Washington and Madrid. One day we are told every thing is settled, and Cuba is to be annexed; on the following day nothing but "war, horrid war," is in men's mouths Which is it to be?

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS-BY ONE WHO HAS

Correspondence of The Troy Whig. St. Joseffi, Mo., June 13, 1804.

I have just returned from an extensive tour in Nebraska and Kapsas, and basten to drop you a few lines in fulfill-

ment of my promise.

Familiar as you certainly are with the excitement of box

ment of my promise.

Familiar as you certainly are with the excitement of border life, you can exarcely imagine the state of things, not only in this city but all along the frontier line. The rush to California was nothing to it. Camps are formed, and tents are dotting all the hills and valleys. Thousands are waiting "the permit" to cross. Large numbers have organized for mutual protection and defense, and have erossed the river, and are locating claims, and staking out farms. Trees are "blazed" in every direction; and even now much of the choicest fand is "maraed, and in such a way that it would be death, or at least "tar and feath-"jers" to any one who shall attempt to "squat" on it when the territory is opened.

I have been with a party making extensive explorations; we followed your advice both in respect to our manner of outfit and travel and direction. There were twelve of us, as you suggested that would be sufficient, well provided with good pack mules, and provisions for fear weeks. We started from Independence due west to the Kansas River, then followed that stream to its debouchment in the Missouri river, thence northward near the River, turning up each tributary about twenty miles, until we arrived at the State of Nebracka, up which we traveled to Graud Island and Fort Kearney. Having plenty of time and our animals being in good condition, for we had excellent grass all the way, we rode out on the emigrant read, for into the buffule country, and had a glorious time hunting them.

That chimney-rock "took me down." It is, certainly, a most astonishing curiosity. I thought we would never get to it, after we caught sight of it. But what a miserable country that is, negregaturally considered, after you get to it, after we caught sight of it. But what a misera-ble country that is agriculturally considered; after you leave Fort Kearney, nothing, absolutely nothing but bar-nen, desert plains. All the fertile region is found within a hundred miles of the Missouri, except along the narrow "bottoms," of the streams.

"bottoms" of the streams.

The great scarcity of timber will keep a great deal of good land from being settled for a centary at least.
On the Kazsas we found some beautiful spots, and fearing we could do no bester we "blazed out" a large claim for our whole attlement together. But I am afraid we may

for our whole stitlement together. But I am afraid we may nave trouble to keep it, there are so many rushing in from Missouri. They are faitly swarming, and "calculate certain" to have Slavery in Kansas, and your Emigration Company will have to look sharp if they don't triumph. The cest lead in this region is in Kansas, though we found some spiendid places in Nobraska.

We "blazed" out another claim near the mouth of the Nimeha, the very spet you spoke of, and as noon as possible, we are going to divide the company, and protect each claim, until the proper time of taking possession of either one or the other, perhaps both, if any of our friends join as. You and your brothers must come and join us certain. We have calculated for you each an equal chance, so come on. If you can't this year, come neat, and we will have a settlement, a whole township at our own. From what I have seen I am confident that there are now scattered along this line not less than thery thousand

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE JULY MAGAZINES. " Is Man One or Many" is the title of the "solid" artion of the unity of the human race. The writer arrives a the conclusion that man is constituted of a multitude of races, with distinct and permanent characteristics, but yet possesses a specific organization which separates him from all ofter creatures, and places him, even in his lowest forms, at the head of finite existence. "The nations are of one blood, not genealogically, but spiritually, in their capacities of thought and affection, which the blood only typines, and which are the very essence and most rich grounds of their manhood." The lively "Cosas de Espana, we are sorry to see, is trought to a close in this number. A better stripe of megazine articles has selden been printed. Of the miscellaneous papers the most striking are "Herr Regenbagen's Concert," "A Look at Wall-st.," " Sea from Shere," "Hard Up," and "Israel Petter. The latter is the commencement of a story which affords an occasional gimpse of the style of Herman Molville, though, as the writers for Putnam are strictly anonymous, we have no authority for excribing it to that author. Several pectical pieces grace this number, some of them of more than common merit. "The Violet" is in the dainty style which betrays the hand of a contributor whom we have previously commended. "Hymn to Air" shows a lofty sweep of imagination, and is finely contrasted with a little gem of domestic life called "Acress the Stand. 'The Jewish Counctery at Newport has a solemn ring in harmony with the theme, and is illustrated by shadowy but. grand and impressive images. The number is embellished whose name is also mesteriously vailed.

The present number of Harper consists principally of original articles, among which a paper by Ik. Marvel, entitled "Studies for a Picture of Venice," will be found brilliant and interesting. "The Editor's Table," as usual, is devoted to matters of great "pith and moment," presenting a medieval, ecclesiastical view of "Capital Punshment," apropos of the Ward Trial. This "gallows" institution, he maintains, is essential to the interests of social order and evangelical piety. Not only so. The execution of a criminal should be made a grand moral pageant-justice should hold aloft her sword as well as her scales-an open solemnity should be imported to the transaction-stores and banks and offices should be closed on the occasion-on that night no theater should be epened—and heaven and earth called to witness the spec-tacle of public legal retribution. "Woman's Wrongs" is the title of a remarkable sketch among the selections, which evidently embodies the experience of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, to whose unhappy marriage so much notoriety has been attached. "Fourth of July on the Hudson" is a series of comic illustrations which will doubtless find their counterpart in real life during the present week. "The Newcomes, by Thackeray, increases in interest with each

The Knickerbocker has its usual agreeable miscellany, with several well-directed hits in the " Editor's Table." Godey, Graham and Peterson enter with their never-

failing success for the popular tastes.

The July number of Household Words (published by T. L. McElrath & Co., has several chapters in advance of Dickens's new story of "Hard Times," together with a great variety of excellent reading, both attractive and

The Hustrated Magazine of Art contains a portrait of Sir Walter Scott, Scenes in the Life of a Conscript, Flows of Niagara, with a profusion of other engravings, and an admirable letter-press miscellany.

COLTON'S ATLAS OF THE WORLD. By GrowGE W. COLTON IN BARD S. FISHER, M. D. J. H. COUCH & Co.

The important scientific enterprise of issuing a new and emplete Atlas of the World, announced some time since by Colton & Co., has been so far brought to a consumbe rapidily followed by successive combers until the public is in possession of the entire work. We are happy to bespeak the attention of our readers to an enterprise which, involving a very large outlay on the part of the projectors, promises to be a contribution of great and unmistakeable value to the cause of geographical knowl-

The Atlas, of which we now have the first number, is to consist of about 180 maps on 110 plates, including every nation and country of both hemispheres. These maps have been prepared with great care and labor. No effort has been spared to secure their accuracy and completeness. The latest and best sources of information have been drawn from official authorities. All the maps, referring to the United States have been taken from the public archives; the surveys under the General Governent have furnished the outlines of an extensive portion of the country; while the works of every explorer and traveler from the standard publications of Pike, and Lewis and Clarke, in the early part of this century, to the later productions of Wilkes, Fremont, Marcy, Stansbury, Bartlett and Stevens have been freely consulted and have supphed important materials.

In describing the countries north of the United States. reliance has been had principally on the Colonial Surveys and these made by the numerous British expeditions for exploring the Northern Seas, as well as on the results of the Grinnell Expedition, and the Danish and Russian Goverament Surveye.

In the delineation of the countries of Europe, and the other portions of the world, the same fullness and necuracy have been sought, and the maps of the less explored regions are more comprehensive and exact in their details than any hitherto published.

Besides the extensive collection of mans, the Atlas contains letter-press descriptions of the countries delineated, presenting a copious account of their geography, resources, mmerce, and statistics. The author of this part of the work is Dr. Richard S. Fisher, a writer favorably known the public for his geographical and statistical produc-

From an examination of numerous specimens of this work now in progress as well as the portion just issued, we are able to speak with confidence of the admirable style of its execution, and of its great value to all classes of our intelligent population. The engraving is finished with remarkable clearness and beauty, enabling every one to refer to the map with ease to himself, and without confusion or less of time. We do not hasitate to commend warmly the enterprise to our countrymen every where. The Atlas has no superior in the portion devoted to the Western Hemisphere, while no American production can rival it in its delineations of the Old World. It is afforded to subscribers at a comparatively small expense, and no family that wishes to keep pace with the progress or the age should fail to introduce it among its collection of works for general reference.

VOICES FROM SPIRIT-LAND. Through Prancis Writts, Me dium. 17mo., pp. 20%. Partrides & Brittan.

In the Introduction to the volume it is stated that it was spoken and written in obedience to superior influences by one, who, in a normal condition possesses no such power of utierance. The medium is a New-England farmer's son, with no special advantages of education; almost detitute of imagination or ideality, and of modest and unpretending character. The poems in the volume are of vaious degrees of merit. Some of them are common-place it tought, and prosaic and awkward in versification; others approach the sphere of poetry; but on the whole they are plenary inspiration, or tempt the judicious amateur or poetry to seek for his supplies in the other world rather then the present. Judging from the specimens we have yet seen there must be some defect in our communications with the transmundane sphere, or else its atmosphere is not faverable to the muses. The volume before us forms no exception to this remark.

THE CYTHARA, A Collection of Secred Masic. By Isaac B. Woodeney, author of the Dalamer, Lute of Zion, Liber Mesices, Cultivation of the Voice, Cottage Glees, &c., &c. New York; F. J. Hentinchon-Masic Brothers, No. 23 Parkrow, opposite the Aster House.

This is a volume of 186 pages, and as much of the type is small, it contains an immense amount of music. It is preceded by "Instructions for the Singing-School," wherein the elements are clearly and philosophically laid down voices, generally church or padto tunes; but to these aradded anthems, solos, oratorio extracts, &c. In a small space is compressed much valuable musical matter, and is sold for a sone.

THOUGHTS AND THINGS AT HOME AND ARGOAD. By Bring Burner than 80 Page 5 Bearen Tridles Samples & Co. New York J. C. Derby. This is a collection of the miscellaneous writings of the

A memoir of Mr. Burntt by Mary Ho -7. is prefixed to

LEILA ADA, THE JEWISH CONVERT, 17mo, pp. 555. John A memoir of a converted Jowess, with selections from

her diary and correspondence. The subject, it is stated, was "one of those feir and flower-like natures that rise at intervals to cheer us along the dusty highway of life." As a record of a peculiar religious history, it will be perused with interest by a large class of readers.

We have received an authorized edition of THESDORE PARKER'S Sermon on occasion of the recent Fagitive Slave Case in Boston (published by Mussey & Co.,) and an eloquent tribute to the late Hon. Jour Davis, in a discourse by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. HILL of Wercester.

The Iron Comsin is a novel by MART COWDEN CLARKE, vell known in the literary world by her Shaksperean studies. There is too much of this story, and the interest begins to flag long before the close.

The Fifth and last volume of Professor Gazese's edin of Addison's Works, containing the completion of The Spectator, 'is issued by Putnam & Co.

BILLS OF MORTALITY.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBIT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS IN 1834, AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD IN 1833.

The following table, carefully compiled from the Weekly Returns of the City Inspector, gives a comprehensive view of the progress of Death for the past six months, with the totals for the corresponding period in 1853: Jan Feb M'b Apl M'y Jun Half 1853 Inc.

. 1935 2908 2706 1873-1308 2296 11976 10105 1730

| Men | 391 | 371 | 400 | 1885 | 622 | 540 | | 1893 | 516 |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Wones | 316 | 316 | 442 | 314 | 301 | 446 | 2141 | 1759 | 382 |
| Boys | 654 | 743 | 736 | 519 | 441 | 593 | 4931 | 3520 | 3:7 |
| (512)3 | 374 787 | 576 687 | 792 EUG | 409 | | | 4550 | 16652 | mail |
| Adults | 1228 | 1321 | 1518 | 1174 | 965 | 1230 | 7126 | 6311 | 192 |
| Males | 1045 | 1116 | 1196 | 1020 | 3146 | 1227 | 64/90 | 5413 | 10/12 |
| Females. | 250 | 2.52 | 1170 | 451 | 742 | 979 | 3538 | 4771 | 735 |
| | | | | - | 150 | 400 | 4027 | 5335 | 632 |
| Under 1 | 629° | 705 | 960 289 | 626 242 | 538 163 | 211 | 1031 | H83 | 163 |
| 1 to 2 | | 250 | 300 | 192 | 175 | 201 | 1373 | 1151 | 219 |
| 5 to 10 | 96 | 106 | 96 | 74 | 39 | 53 | 313 | 401 | 112 |
| 10 to 20 | . 75 | 74 | 104 | . 67 | 77 | 93 | | 401 | 1967 |
| 20 10 30 | 192 | 197 | 231 | 193 | 166 | 249 | 1501 | 1068 | 183 132 |
| 40 to 40 | 156 | | | 158 | 102 | 2005 1200 | 1074 | 610 | 121 |
| # 10 / | 112 | 119 | 127 | 121 | | 101 | 495 | 401 | 94 |
| 50 to 60 | 92 | 63 | 63 | 63 | | 82 | 282 | 23064 | 79 |
| 60 to 70 | 36 | 19 | 37 | 130 | | 35 | 201 | | d 3 |
| BE to W. | 14 | 19 | 18 | 219 | - 10 | 23 | 102 | .53 | 4.9 |
| 90 to 100, | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | - 4 | 2 | 12. | 15 | 2 |
| Over 1:0 | 0 | | -0 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 14 | 22 | 0 2 |
| Unknown | . 9 | | 2 | 2 | - | 210 | - | - | |
| United States | 1297 | 1334 | 1862 | 1295 | 1049 | 130% | 1201 | 7068 | 1141 |
| Areland | 373 | 352 | 393 | 332 | 200 | 313 | 2274 | 1/225 | 419 |
| England | 40 | 34 | 115 | 47 | 33 | 63 | 293 | 200 | 3 |
| Scatland | 15 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 14 | 20 | 110 | 150 | 4 2 |
| Weies | 151 | 146 | 163 | 116 | 112 | 222 | 916 | 621 | 215 |
| Germany | 101 | | 16 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 26 | 112 | 54 |
| France British America | 100 | 9 | 7 | 152 | 7 | 2 | 35 | 31 | 1 |
| Other Counties | 336 | 38 | 37 | 47 | -40 | 56 | 214 | 31 | 107 |
| PUR INSTITUTIONS. | 7.0 | 1000 | 3.60 | | | | | | |
| Bellevue Rospital | 419 | 45 | 15 | 61 | 51 | 85 | 335 | 3011 | 27 |
| Penitentiary | 122 | 130 | 177 | 90 | 97 | 141 | 785 | 371 | 211 |
| Ward's Island Randall's Island | 30 | | 13 | 12 | 3 | 1 | itt | 30 | 51 |
| City Burpital | 27 | 27 | 30 | 29 | 23 | 44 | 100 | 171 | 9 |
| St. Vincent's Hosp | 15 | 4 | 12 | 100 | 10 | 16 | 93 | ***** | 53 |
| Ales House | | 5 | 20 | 27 82 | 45 | 21 | 223 | 150 | 13 71 |
| Other Pub. Instions | 13 | 34 | 43 | 04 | 293 | 31 | 247 | 1/82 | A |
| WARDS. | 65 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 639 | 166 | 428 | | |
| First | i ii | | 16 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 60 | | |
| Third | 19 | | . 23 | 16 | 16 | .17 | 313 | | |
| Fourth | 114 | 214 | 100 | 10 | 75 | 100 | 523 | | |
| Fifth | 79 | 87 | 99 | 96 | 64 79 | 134 | 559 | | |
| Sixth | 133 | | 110 | 20 22 | -56 | 124 | 342 | _ 3 | 4 |
| Seventh | 56 | | 99 | 6.5 | 62 | 812 | 490 | moto | |
| Ninth | 20 | 94 | 90 | 77 | 72 | 76 | 35643 | | |
| Tenth | 57 | 71 | 74 | 119 | (36) | 150 | 364 | E # | d l |
| Eleventh | 131 | 199 | 207 | | 132 | 179 | 1005 | 8.1 | |
| Twelfth | 411 | 85 | 115 | 112 | | 85 | 496 | #3 | |
| Fourteenth | 67 | 50 | m | 37 | | 91 | 4041 | | |
| Fifteenth | 45 | -40 | 41 | 54 | | 36 | 298 | Age | |
| Sixteenth | 109 | | 156 | · (8) | 110 | 198 | 4447 | 4.3 | |
| Seventeenth | 171 | 194 | 209 | 160 | 107 | 170 | 673 | 52 10 | |
| Eighteenth | 146 | 109 | 119 | 120 | 163 | 113 | 592 | | |
| Nineteenth | 113 | 135 | 169 | 122 | 107 | 122 | 781 | | |
| Twentieth | 110 | 83 | 107 | 110 | 97 | 124 | 501 | 2 | |
| Twenty-second | 66 | 65 | 7.5 | 37 | 58 | 74 | 393 | | |
| | | 11117 | | 177.63 | 3101 | U.S.A. | 2400 | | |
| Total | 1935 | 2006 | 2366 | 1873 | 1580 | 2200 | 11976 | 34 | |
| CAUSES OF DEATH. | - 6 | 5 | 9 | n | - | 0 | 46 | 26 | 22 |
| Ancerses | 3 | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| | | | | 100 | | | | | |
| Apoplexy | 28 | 25 | 22 | 233 | 1% | 29 | 165 | 144 | 19 |

| Total | 1935 | 2006 | 2:366 | 1873 | 1280 | 2200 | 11976 | | |
|---------------------|------------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-----|
| CAUSES OF DEATH. | | | 2000 | | 7 | 1 | | | |
| Aincenes | 11.6 | - 3 | . 9 | - 11 | 10. | - 9 | 46 | 26 | 22 |
| Aneurism | - 3 | 2 | 4 | 72 | 2 | 2 | 1.5 | 12 | 3 |
| Apoplexy | 28 | 25 | 22 | 233 | 18 | 729 | 165 | 144 | 19 |
| Atrophia | 14 | 3.2 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 24 | 100 | | 54 |
| Bleedings | - 38 | 12 | 14 | 197 | | 15 | 71 | | 11 |
| Buillians | 10 | - 5 | 12 | - 5 | - 6 | 4 | 40 | | 23 |
| Brenchitis | 22 | 27 | 38 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 1.58 | 172 4 | 14 |
| Cancers | 13 | | 13 | - 排 | 7 | 11 | 60 | 60 | 0 |
| Cumultica | 1.5 | 12 | 21 | 19 | 12 | 144 | 82 | 261 (| 1A |
| Chalera | 2 | 1. | 1 | | 1 | 2596 | | | 7 |
| Cholera Infantum. | - 6 | 1 3 | - 5 | - 1 | 1 2 | 57 | | | 17 |
| Cholera Morins | 0.00 | 257 | 313 | 254 | 213 | 277 | 1509 | | 12 |
| Censumption | 249 139 | 175 | 259 | 100 | 105 | 186 | 1003 | | 11 |
| Convulsions | 70 | | 95 | | 49 | 45 | (F/3-8 | | 47 |
| Congretion, Brain. | 200 | 44 | 4% | | 41 | 47 | 264 | | MR. |
| Congestion, Longe. | 12 | 25 | 40 | 15 | 21 | 10 | 144 | 161 d | 19 |
| Congestions, Other. | 76 | 24 | - 01 | 343 | 15 | .5 | 114 | 18 | 8 |
| Debuity | 29 | 35 | 539 | 331 | 70 | 100 | 195 | 205 1 | 142 |
| Delicium Tromens | 10 | 10 | 72 | 72 | (9) | 14 | 50 | 32 d | 20 |
| Diarrhen | (29) | | 26 | 0.7 | | 30 | 240 | 140 3 | 00 |
| Dropsy, Hand | 92 | 9/2 | 101 | 93 | 255 | 5124 | 552 | | 17 |
| Drornier, Other | 29 | .05 | 129 | 335 | (345) | 122 | 205 | 212 d | 7 |
| Drawned | . 6 | 7 | - 9 | 34 | 20 | 133 | file | 198 | 201 |
| Dysentery | 25 | 24 | 27 | 17 | 24 | 40 | 155 | 151 | |
| Enlargement Heart | 4 | 36 | 1.1 | 3,63 | 11 | 3 | (84) | 34 | 0 |
| Erszipelas | - 27 | 15 | 24 | 16 | 9. | -14 | 195 | | 23 |
| Fractures | 3 | 7 | - 4 | - 4 | | 19 | . 43 | | 22 |
| Fever, Puerperal | 31 | 16 | 28 | 13 | 12 | 100 | 199 | ाग त | 150 |
| Fever, Scarlet | 66 | 71 | | 36 | | 23 | 277 | | 61 |
| Fever, Typhnia | 100 | (0) | | 15 | | 13 | (67) | 53 | (2) |
| Fever, Typhus | 30 | | 25 | 38 | 3.6 | 54 | 1600 | | 12 |
| Fevery, Other | - 21 | | 31 | 24 | 12 | 22 | 117 | 146 4 | 29 |
| Heart I becase | 15 | | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 110 | | 55 |
| Hooping Cough | 24 | 137 | 259 | 1.1 | 16 | 11 | 113 | | 47 |
| Inflammation, Brain | 53 | 34 | 46 | 3.9 | 137 | 38 | 225 | 227 d | 2 |
| Inflamm, Bowele | 30 | 31 | 33 | 21 | 25 | 27 | 174 | 206 d | 31 |
| Inflamm., Heart | 10 | | - 5 | - 5 | 5 | 3 | 325 | 67 4 | 10 |
| Inflamro., Liver | 114 | 115 | 100 | 10 | 188 | 22 | 715 | | 94 |
| Inflament, Lungs | A I'V | 112 | 1 50 | 100 | 9 | 11 | 56 | | iii |
| Inflamm., Stomach. | 21 | 21 | 14 | - 24 | | - 8 | 75 | | 13 |
| Inflamm., Other | 100 | | 24 | 1 | 7 | - 5 | 45 | 450 | 5 |
| Intemperance | . 5 | 3 | | 45 | 8 | | 133 | 23 | 5 |
| Eilled or Murdered. | - 22 | 4 | 2 | - 12 | 0. | - 2 | 15 | - 10 | 7 |
| Malformations | 5 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 39 | | 13 |
| Marasnius | 62 | 77 | 100 | 76 | 64 | 90 | 438 | 3332 3 | 56 |
| Airusles | 52 | 40 | 45 | 3/6 | 19 | 21 | 211 | 92 1 | 114 |
| Mortifications | | | 8 | 3 | 2 | - 5 | 29 | 10 | B |
| Old Age | 13 | 12 | 11 | 18 | | | 2.5 | | 13 |
| Palsy | 7 | 7 | 19 | 100 | | 10 | 7.5 | 51 | 24 |
| Pelect. | 0.00 | | 100 | | | | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Frem Birthers | 24 | -40 | .51 | 46 | 134 | 31 | 220 | | 97 |
| Pleurisy | 7 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 3 | - 3 | 47 | | 19 |
| Rheumatism | 1 | | 2 | 5. | | 2 | 141 | 21 d | 7 |
| Ruptures | 2 | | .0 | | | | 1/6 | 12 | 4 |
| Scrofnia | 16 | 21 | 18 | | 11 | 22 | 100 | | 34 |
| Small Pox | 150 | 164 | 117 | 74 | 45 | 23 | 570 | | 78 |
| Spinal Discass | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | - 0 | 6 | | 7 |
| Sprie | 1 | 3 | . 10 | 5 | | . 5 | 36 | 14 | 44 |
| Still Bern | 139 | 144 | 150 | | 106 | 154 | 700 | | 28 |
| Suicides | 1 4 | 100 | 10 | | 6 | . 6 | 25 | 27 d | * |
| Teething | 11 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 41 | 70 d | 25 |
| Other Causes | 84 | 72 | 122 | 96 | 66 | 164 | 41 | | 18 |
| ANGEL CAUSE STREET | 40.8 | 184 | 4.00 | 176 | 100 | 179.9 | 6001 | 400 1 | 707 |

Causes Unknown... 8 10 7 8 2 4 39 51 d 12 Whole No. Deaths...1835 2008 2363 1873 1558 2396 11976 10100 Net increase from January to July, 1954, over the same period in 1835, 1,790, or 17.57—a little more than 17 1-4 per cent.

THE TURF.

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB RACE .- Sixth Day .-Two races, the first a mile race, the next a four mile run. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance. Three horses were entered, two of which started in the race, Garrett Davis and White Eye, the other nag having been sold was withdrawn by her new owner. Garrett Davis had the call at \$100 to \$20 previous to starting. After the first heat Davis was the favorite at \$100 to \$5; he won handily without a struggle in two straight heats. The four mile contest being the great feature of the day, as soon as the horses were brought upon the track speculators commenced operations, and before the tap of the drum Highlander was the favorite at \$100 to \$10 against Di Clapperton. After weighing the riders each of whom was duly charged from the judges stand,

the drem was tapped for starting.

The first heat began, and the competitors coming well up together, the two dashed off at a rapid stride, but had gone only a few yards when Di Clapperton drew clear and took the track. Highlander took a trailing position under a strong and steady pull, running to her and falling behind when and where he pleased. They both came up the home-stretch very slow, passing the stand, Di Clapperton on the lead, in 2:08]. No change in position occurred in the next mile, in that way they passed the stand a second time in 1:591. They now began to increase their speed; down the back etch Higlander let out a link or two and passed the mare. Within a hundred yards Di Clapperton took the lead again and the excitement was intense and the cheering tremendons. The backers of the mare were in extacles. She went away from Highlander a length which she kept up the home stretch to the string, making the third mile in 1:55. Going around the last mile on the lower end of the back stretch Highlander took the lead and kept it to the stand, performing the st mile in 1:54, running the heat

Second Heat,-The allotted time having expired for rubbing and cooling, the drum again tapped. The rider of Di Clapperton was changed, the boy that rides the Maid of Orleans taking the place of the colored boy that rode first heat, and he rode her some seconds faster. The riders mounted and the running once more began; Di Clapperton, after an effort, having succeeded in taking the track and opened a small gap on Highlander which she maintained for the first mile in 1;55] and the second mile also in 1:54]. No variation occurred in the fi-Mason, which were atterward repeated it is common to column, and call for a rebulk. No matter how much we may have disagreed and still disagree with the American Embassador at this Court on the memorable.

The most line seen i am confident that there are now scattered along this line not less than there is no now scattered along this line not less than there is no now scattered along this line not less than there are now seened whereas a few seened in 185, and a second of the maintained and

would be unable to rally when called upon; not so with these who knew his powers, whose game and endurance composed his forte. On the lower turn of the back stretch the rider of Highlander called upon him and he passed the mare, shaking her off, and leading home uner a strong pull, some lengths ahead in 1:39], winning the heat and race in 7: 15]. The following are the sum-

NATIONAL COURSE. - Sixth Day .- Proprietor's purse \$300, mile heats.

Time-1:30;-1:31;

Same Day-Club purse \$2,000, four mile heats, 20 per ent, to the second-best horse.

cent. to the second-best horse.

P. S. Powler entered ch. h. Highlander, by Glencoe, dam, Castanet, 5 years old, dress Blue and White.

N. B. Young entered b. m. Di Clapperton, by Rosten, dam by Minarch 6 years old, dress fancy.

Time First Hiea.

First mile.

Second mile.

1.30

Third mile.

1.34

Fourth mile.

1.54

Fourth mile.

Fourth mile.

1.54

DELIBERATE MURDER IN FRANKFORT-ST. -ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, two men named Robert Connaughan and Edward Bogan, entered the porter and lodging house of William Fowkes, No. 64 kfort-st., when they were instantly ordered out by Fowkes. Bogan turned to leave, when Fowkes, who was nearly crazy from drink, caught him by the collar with one hand, and with the other discharged a pistel at him, the contents taking effect in the left side of Bogan's neck, killing him instantly. Fowker then immediately closed and fastened the doors of his grocery and refused admittance to the Policemen of the Fourth Ward, who had been, by the report of the pistol, attracted to the place Mr. Balch, one of the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, was passing at the time of the perpetration of the nearder and immediately reported it at the Police Sta tion. The reserve section, under Lieut. Williston, were dispatched forthwith to the place and on reaching it. forced open the doors and secured several of inmates, whom they took to the Station House and locked up as witnesses. Search was made through the house for Fowkes, but it was not until considerable time had elapse that he was found with one Geo. New on secreted in a closet, the door of which had to be broken open before he could be secured. Under some straw on the floor of the closet the police found three p stols, one of which was a large horse pistol which had been discharged. The exploded percussion cap was still upon the tube and appear ed to have been recently exploded. The other two were small pocket pixtols and both loaded and capped. From the time the marder was committed, until 3 o'clock the greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, and but for the interferance of the police, the groggery would have been demolished.

The prisoner Fowkes was locked up in a cell and the body of the murdered man was taken to the same police station to await a Coroner's inquisition.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, 35 years of age and has left a wife and three children residing at No. 17 Jacob-st. During the evening previous to the murder Fowkes had been drinking pretty freely and was very quarrelsome. He seemed to be crasy from drink and swore that he would kill some one before he slept. The inmates of the groggery paid little attention to this threat, but before the close of the night it met with a sail realization. Began, the deceased, made no resistance when he was attacked and was making an effort to leave when the fatal shot took effect on his person.

Corner Hilton yesterday afternoon held an inquest upon

the body of deceased when the evidence encited sustained the above statement. There had been a difficulty about eight days previous at the house of Fowkes at which time he was severely beaten, and it is thought that he was to be again attacked, at the time the two men came in. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased "came to his death by a shot from a pistol, and that said shot was willfully fired at deceased by Wm. Fowkes at No. 61 Frankfort-st., on the 2d of July, 1854." Upon the rendition of the verdict the prisoner was committed for examination. The prisoner is an Englishman, 15 years of age, and has also a wife and two children.

FIRES.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.

At 24 o'clock Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in that large cabinetware manufactory of P. & J. Loye, No. 3 Grand-st. The fire originated in a large frame workshop in the rear, which was connected with the front building. In consequence of the large amount of inflammable material in the premises the flames spread with astonishing rapidity, enveloping both front and rear buildings. The front building having been several times altered lately, was ooked upon as dangerous; and upon the fact being made known to the firemen who were upon the stairway with their pipes, they backed down into the street. The warning came in good time, as in a few moments after the firemen had left the building the whole structure fell through from top to bottom, leaving nothing but the side wall and a portion of the roof standing. The dwelling No. 33 Nor-folk-st, took fire by the heat from the burning workshop in the rear, and not until the roof was destroyed did the firemen succeed in extinguishing the flames. Nos. 35, 37 and 39 in the same street, occupied as dwellings, were damaged somewhat in the rear.

The adjoining buildings in Grand-st., No. 369 occupied as a lace store, and No. 373 as a grocery, were somewhat damaged by water. When the fire communicated to the front building, No.

371, it was made known that three women and a boy were confined in the front room, second floor. Mr. Garside, of Hose Company No. 9, on learning the fact, immediately ascended a shed or wooden awning in front of No. 369, and making his way into the second story of the burning building, brought out two of the women and boy in safety. He then returned and rescued the other, but in so doing cut his hand and wrist badly. Opening the door to see it there was any chance of escape by the stairway, he was somewhat scorched and nearly knocked down by the rush of flame, but eventually succeeded in closing the door and making his exit with the woman by the window. Through the exertions of the firemen, the buildings on Norfolk-st. sustained, comparatively speaking, but slight damage. The occupants were greatly alarmed and made preparations for a hasty departure from their dwellings. The stock of P. & J. Loye was valued at \$9,000. They estimate their loss by fire at \$3,000, and by water at \$4,000. Insured for \$3,000 in the Mechanics' and Tradesmens' Insurance Company. The stock of Mr. Engleman, valued at \$1,200, was greatly damaged by water. Insured for \$800 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company.

FIRE IS EIGHTH-AV.

At 101 o'clock Saturday night a fire broke out in the millinery store of Miss Lynd, No. 178 Eighth-av., but it was extinguished before the premises were materially amaged. The fire was occasioned by some goods in the show window coming in contact with one of the gas burners, Insured for \$1,000 in the Mercantile Insurance Com-

any. FIRE IN WEST FORTY-SIXTH-ST.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the double three story frame building Nos. 336 and 338 West Forty-sixth-st., owned by John Curn, and occupied in the lower part by James Campbell as a liquor store; upper part by nine families. The firemen of the district were promptly on the ground, but notwithstanding their efforts the building was partially destroyed. The loss is estimeted at about \$3,000. The building is partially insured, but in what Company we could not learn. The occupants were greatly frightened, but succeeded in saving most of

their furniture. FALSE ALARMS.

The alarm of fire on Saturday night in the Third District was occasioned by the burning of some fireworks in Hud-

The alarm for the Fifth District yesterday morning was was caused by the burning of some tar barrels corner of xteenth-st. and Avenue C.

The alarm in the Seventh District Saturday night was aused by the burning of some tar barrels foot of Roosevelt-sf., E. R.

FIRE IN WEST TWELFTH-ST.

At half-past four o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke at in a large building in West Twelfth-st., near the Ninth-av., occupied by James Crankright as a turpentine Ainth-av., occupied by states the inflamable nature of the factory. In consequence of the inflamable nature of the material in the premises the flames spread with automishing rapidity, and notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen the building was enterely destroyed, together with all the machinery and apperatus used in the manufacture of turpentine. The loss is estimated at about \$1,500. No lusurance. Finn is Francer.
At haif pest three o'clock the same morning a fire broke

ext in a small shed in the rear of No. 161 Pour'st., no. pled by Richard E. Mount as a chop for preparing bristles.

The shed with its conter As was entirely destroyed. Loss about \$100. No insur ance. FIRE, IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, some children of Mr. J. White, re Ading at No. 126 North Fourth-st., accidentally set fire to a bed in the second-story, with some matches with, which they were playing. It was soon extinguished; loss about \$50. While the fire companies were rety rning home, a fight occurred in Seventh st. now Grand, 'setween persons running with engines Nos. 6 and 7, and F ashwick No. 1. Several persons were injured. The politic were soon present and caused the companies to precee A to their houses.

CITY ITEMS.

Total ... J. L. BROWN, Agen

There is little of novelty in the amusements announced for

The BROADWAY gives a new piece to-night, embracing a Panorama of a Voyage across the Ocean-the Wilinneses as leading characters.

At NIBLO'S Madame Thillon is announced for Toesday. The Ravels continue as usual.

Lucia will be given to-night at Castle Garden.

At the Bowery Mrs. Macready will finish a very suc-essful engagement with her benefit to-night, playing Belvidera" in "Venice Preserved."

At the National the usual run of meledrama inter-persed with Yankee pieces and Herr Cline's tick-repe performances.

The HIPPODROME, a very cool and comfortable place, s epen day and evening.

Great preparations for the Fourth are in progress at most
if the places of amusement, and especially at

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, where many novelties have recentv been collected.

The Chystal Palach will have a grand celebration on Tuesday, including an oration by the Rev. E. H. Chapia, c of the most eloquent speakers in the world.

For many other places of enjoyment, concerts, galleries of art, excursions, &c., we refer the reader to the advertising columns of THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Attention is called to an advertisement on the first page of this day's TRIBUNE, concerning collections to be made to-morrow for the Washington Monument.

The Julian Temperance Retreat at Williamsbridge (Olinville), for young ladies and gentlemen, will be dedicated to-morrow, 4th inst. Regular meetings will be held on Saturday afternoons.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.-The losing exercises of this private school, on Washingtonsquare, for the education of young gentlemen and lade, took place on Friday evening last at Hope Chapel, being the eleventh annual exhibition of its pupils. The house was crowded at an early hour with the friends of the papils, and the performance, which consisted of a great varicty of pieces, original and selected, was highly creditable to all concerned. Extracts from French, German and Spanish languages were spoken by the young orators with all the freedom and parity of those with whom these tongues are vernacular. Dodworth's music collivered the exercises at intervals, which were concluded by the distribution to the graduating class of diplomas by Mr. George W. Clarke, and brief addresses to them by the Rev. Ast D. Smith of this City. The following young gentlemen

Henry Mortimer Brush, William Chrystie Frazec, Lewis St. John Halleck, Herbert Kettell, Thomas Frentice Kettell, Jr., Joshan William Post, John Heinry Robb, Paneis P. Sage, Jr., William Trayer Smith, James Bloom Taylor, Albertis Woodhead and Henry Coit Collin.

THE COMMON COUNCIL-JULY SESSION .- The Common Council July Session will be commenced this afternoon, The Board of Councilmen have resolved to meet every afternoon at 4 o'clock, in succession, the Fourth, also, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, until they dispatch the business awaiting their action, and it is hoped that the Board of Akiermen will do likewise. This latter branch of the Council certainly displayed much business tace with their active President pro tem during the June Session, which they brought to a close after eight meetings daily in succession sion, excepting Saturdays and Sundays. In the Board of Aldermen there remained some unfinished business, among which were the well known subjects: .The Reynolds Offal contract and the Russ & Reed contract for paving the Bowery and Chatham-st. Regaring these the public mat

be well posted. The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Alder men are expected to prepare and submit for adoption the session, an ordinance prohibiting the driving of eather through the streets. Alderman Mott presented a very paneticable one in May last, but no action was taken spot it. We hope the subject will be treated this month; for cattle driving through the streets of the City is induled in with perfect impunity, notwithstanding the dents and the lives that have been sacrificed in coss uence of this dangerous nuisance.

One of the most important matters before the Board of Aldermen is the project to purchase back from J. B. Var nem and others, the real estate known as the Generocot property for \$320,000, being double the amount that it was purchased for from the Corporation in 1852. Angelia limen early in June. In regard to the sale and attempted repurchase of this property we will give some particular In 1852 several applications were made to buy of the City the land in question, which was at the time valed by competent persons at \$300,000, and finally the Commitsioners of the Sinking Fund, countenanced by a majority of the late corrupt Common Council, sold the property is Reuben Lovejoy for \$160,000—\$40,000 down and the remainder on bond and mortgage. This sale was effected without the usual notice which should have been pade in the Corporation papers regarding the intended transaction.

The sale was private, also, when it should have, according to law, been a public auction, after the fixing of a certain sum for the land by the Commissioners. These are considered to be fatal facts, though there are others quite as strong. Recorder Tillou, who opposed the negotiation as a member of the Sinking Fund, proposed at a meeting on 24th December, 1852, to advertise the premises from Friday till the next Wednesday. On this resolution the Commissioners were equally divided, and consequently it was lost. The Recorder then entered a protest signed by himself and Mr. Knapp, the City Chamberlain. Mr. Taylor was at this period Controller. Controller Fiagg, in a communication relating to the transaction in question,

communication relating to the transaction in question, eays:

The subject was resumed on the 27th December, when the Recorder, who had in the mean time obtained estimates of the value of the property from reliable sources, proposed to fix the price at the sum of \$100,000. This resolution was lost, the Recorder only voting for it.

The recorder then offered a resolution to fix the price, and that the highest sum offered by a responsible bidden, above that sum, be adopted as the price. This was itself, each of the price at \$100,000, which was adopted as the price. This was income at \$100,000, which was adopted, the Recorder dissenting.

If was then resolved, on motion of Ald. Band, that a grant he issued to Reuben Lovejoy, at the price of \$100,000, and the price of \$100,000, and the price of \$100,000, and the properties from Reuben Lovejoy to pay \$100,000, and yother fixed sum, for the property. He merely request, if the premises are awarded to him, that they may be granted to Simeon Draper; and the latter, without alluding to any price, says: "The payment and mortgage will be issued to Reuben Lovejoy, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund expressly says that the grant shall be issued to Reuben Lovejoy, the Controller, without any authority whatever from the Commissioners, as shown by the minutes, had a grant made out is the name of Simeon Draper, which Mr. Davica says he approved as to the legal form; it was signed by the Major and Clerk, and duly acknowledged under the seal of the and Clerk, and duly acknowledged under the seal of the and Clerk, and duly acknowledged under the seal of the first land accepted by him, was one of the Ten Gev-troller and accepted by him, was one of the Ten Gev-troller and accepted by him, was one of the Ten Gev-troller and accepted by him, was one of the Ten Gev-troller and accepted by him, was one of the Ten Gev-troller and accepted by him, was one of the Ten Gev-troller and accepted by him, was one of the Ten Gev-troller and accepted by him, was one of the Ten Gev-troller and acc

Mr. Draper, at the time this grant was made by the Controller and accepted by him, was one of the Ten Gevernors, and President of the Board which has charge of the Alms-House, &c. The 19th section of the ame of the Alms-House, &c. The 19th section of the Combination of the Combination of the Combination of the Combination, head of department, chief of himself, department of the Combination, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any cities, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any cities, the contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid the expense, price or consideration of which is paid the expense, price or consideration of which is paid to any act or ordinance of the Common Connell, are in the prevention of the Common Connell, are in the prevention, or which shall be sold for have or the expense of the Corporation, or which shall be sold for have or the prevention.

assessments. The improper of this section is explicit; and it probables